

of Rome, were decorated with it amongst other symbols of faith. In Aringhioni's Roma Subterranea, several are represented that were painted on the sides of these sepulchres; some of which are shown as if richly adorned with jewels. The lamb and cross also occurs; but the most decided are those on lamps discovered in the sarcophagi; in this case a small figure of the dove is occasionally found seated on the top. If any more decisive proof than this be required of its early use, what St. Chrysostom says regarding it will perhaps be sufficient:—"We paint carefully the cross on our walls, doors, windows," &c.



Subsequently it was the glorious privilege of Constantine the Great to exalt it from a despised and degraded thing to the highest point of honour and veneration, by his adoption of it as the royal standard; thus teaching his subjects to lay aside their prejudices, and treat with reverence that which they had previously abhorred. His pious mother, Helena, also, in a great measure advanced its interests by her zealous exertions for the discovery of the true cross. Thus it continually gained in reputation. And when St. Augustine landed in England, and preached to our Saxon forefathers the truths of the gospel, Bede tells us, "he had a cross borne before him with a banner, on which was an image of our Saviour Christ." Before the general erection of churches, we have authority for supposing that prayers were said, and the sacraments administered, at the foot of crosses either raised for the purpose, or in commemoration of some remarkable event; for we learn, that before St. Oswald erected a wooden cross when he was about to engage with Caedwalla, no church or altar was known to have been raised in the whole kingdom of the Britons. Shortly after that of Hestham was built, originally in a crucifix shape.

From this period crosses appear to have been placed on various occasions throughout the kingdom, gradually changing as the architecture of the age progressed: from the monolithic column covered with rude sculpture to the elegant storic and pinnacled structure of the fifteenth century; many must have fallen victims to the fanatical rage of the Puritan rebellion, when some of our noblest monuments of art perished or were irretrievably defaced by a hot-headed populace, and many still remain shorn by the hand of time, and often by wanton neglect, of all remnants of their original beauty. It is now, however, our task rather to shew their different sorts and applications—rather their increase, progress, and final demolition. In so doing we shall class them under three general heads, viz.:

1. **MEMORIAL.**—Including all such as commemorate particular persons or events—as monumental and sepulchral crosses, those raised after a battle, or in confirmation of a peace, &c.

2. **DISTINCTIVE.**—When they point out situations for certain purposes, fix limits, or decide bounds; of this kind are all boundary stones for civil and ecclesiastical purposes, and for sanctuary and all market crosses.

3. **DEVOTIONAL.**—Those which were erected with regard to the ceremonies and discipline of the church, and for prayers and instruction, such as penitents and preaching crosses, road-side stations, roads, crucifixes, and church-yard crosses.

In addition to these uses, the cross was profusely employed in the arts of decoration, not indiscriminately and without judgment, but with that sound attention to fitness and propriety that characterizes the works of the "dark ages." The sovereign, its sworn upholder, bore it in golden splendour on his diadem and sceptre; the ecclesiastic, its zealous propagator, on his chasuble and staff; and the crusader, its noble defender, on his weapon's hilt and on his shield, as the most honourable distinction heraldry could confer. Everywhere it was conspicuous as a sign worthy of reverence and respect.

(To be continued.)

## Miscellanea.

**HANLEY PARSONAGE HOUSE.**—The Rev. R. E. Aitken's house, at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, which was destroyed by fire during the famous revolutionary riots there on the 15th Aug. last, is now being rebuilt, from the designs and under the directions of Henry Ward, Esq., architect, of Stoke-upon-Trent. As 750l., the amount allowed by the county, is only to be expended; and as it is a large house, and to be rebuilt on the old site and partially on the old foundations, that sum was found sufficient only for its substantial restoration, with a very neat exterior, but an entire absence of all ornament.

**IRON SHIPS.—THE IRON QUEEN.**—We find that iron, as a material for ship-building, is fast gaining ground. For steamers, iron has been a favourite for some time past, and there is not now one wooden steamer building at Liverpool, while there are two iron ones of the first class nearly completed, and we understand contracts are made for the building of three more.

**BETHNEL CHAPEL.**—It is pleasing to notice the very chaste and beautiful improvement made in the appearance of Bethnel Chapel, Bridge-street, which formerly presented a solid brick front, but has now been remodelled in the Gothic style, with the addition of two large porches. The bold pediment, supported by pilasters of the same classic order, together with the improved mouldings round the windows, present to the eye of the beholder a picture of chasteness and elegance in architecture that will not only be an additional improvement to the neighbourhood, but an ornament to the town. Mr. Henry Lundy, of Francis-street, builder, we believe, furnished the plan, and has given the public in this instance a promising specimen of what may in future be expected from a native architect. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that sermons are about to be preached in aid of the expenditure incurred.—*Correspondent of "Hull Packet."*

**SWINDON PARISH CHURCH.**—This venerable remain of our early church architecture is about to undergo a complete restoration. If the necessary funds can be obtained. The worthy rector, Mr. Raymond, seeing the state of dilapidation into which this interesting pile is rapidly verging, has lately taken up the matter with great spirit. He has issued an appeal to the public, accompanied by two views, one of the church as it now appears, and the other an interior representation of the proposed restoration and repairs. The roods of the nave, chancel, and south aisle, together with the south and west walls of the latter, are in such a ruinous and dilapidated state, as renders it necessary to take these portions down and rebuild them; of which, with other alterations and improvements, the expenses will amount to about 1,200l. A committee has been formed to carry the plan into effect.

**NEW CHURCH, ST. GILES'S.**—The Rev. J. Endell Tyler, B.D., rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, intends raising a fund for the erection of a new church in this densely populated parish. The site which has been selected by the rev. gentleman is in the line of the new street, which will lead from Bedford-square to Waterloo-bridge. The plan has obtained the approbation of the Bishop of London. At the last meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the sum of 150l. was granted towards the erection of this church, which will be perfectly free.

**THE NEW POST-OFFICE IN WHITEFRIARGATE, HULL.**—This building is situate up an archway in Whitefriargate of about ten yards in length, which, for the convenience of the public, is intended to be flagged. The elevation embraces a centre and two wings. Each wing is supported by two arches, those on the west forming the entrance to the arcade, those on the east to the mail-bag-office, &c. It is faced with freestone, and in the centre of the front, which is in the Italian style, are two double circular windows, surmounted by the royal arms in basso-relievo, on each side of which is a wreath.—over the whole being a pediment, producing an admirable effect, and giving a handsome and finished appearance to the building. On the right of the centre, facing the archway from Whitefriargate to which we have already referred, is a spacious and beautiful arcade for the accommodation of the public whilst waiting for letters, &c. 42 feet long, 14 broad, and 19 feet high, the roof consisting of arches springing in all directions from pilasters placed on each side of the wall, and light being admitted by three horizontal windows, through which it is thrown by means of skylights. In the arcade on the left hand is the money-order office, and further along two windows—the first for the delivery and reception of letters generally, and that of the further extremity, for private boxes. The entire centre of the building is devoted to a room for the general business of the office, 25 feet broad by 34 feet long, and 17 feet in height, communicating with smaller rooms for the letter-carriers, receipt and delivery of mail-bags, &c. The post-master's room is so situate as to command a view of the yard, the general office, and all the minor offices. Such is the new building, replete with every convenience and every respect worthy the able architect employed in its erection. Mr. Poole, who has already done so much in beautifying the property of the Trinity-house, on whose estate the office is erected: and we have only to add, in conclusion, that Mr. Tilley, the Post-office surveyor, during a recent visit, pronounced it superior to any similar building between the Humber and the Thames. By the 1st of July, we understand, it will be completed.

**WOOD PAVING IN THE CITY.**—The Court of Sewers and Paving for the city of London lately came to a decision by which the system of wood paving will no doubt be raised still more highly in public estimation. The court entered into contracts for paving Cheap-side with wood, dividing it between three contractors—viz. one for laying down Rankin's patent (that which has now been severely tested opposite St. Giles's church for the last twelve months); the second, for Mr. Perring's plan (a cheaper mode, not yet tested, though apparently well adapted for street-paving; and the third on Dr. Rankin's system. This will afford a very fair test of the applicability of the selected systems to so crowded a thoroughfare as Cheap-side, as well as their durability. The patent of Mr. Perring professes to afford a foot-hold to the horse; it has interstrial slips of wood placed radially between the blocks, and these, with the peculiar form of the surfaces of the blocks, will, it is stated, prevent the horse from slipping. Rankin's system also gives a good footing for the horse, as experience has shown, notwithstanding all the assertions of Sir Peter Laurie that it is impossible to prevent horses continually slipping down on wood. One of the peculiarities of this system is, that it has a surface block, specially constructed for a foot-hold of the horse, and this surface block can be renewed without stopping the traffic along the road. All this must be, in Butler's quaint language, "Far better than wormwood." To Lord Brougham's "Cy Cicero."

The London Grand Junction Railway shareholders, at a meeting lately held, determined to wind up the affairs of the company, and divide the remaining assets proportionately, after paying off all outstanding claims. This determination is stated in the resolution adopted on the occasion to proceed from the company not having sufficient means to carry out the powers of their act of parliament.

**AN EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE AGAINST DAMPS IN NEW BUILDINGS.**—It is the common practice in Hamburg to apply asphalt to the brick or stone ground line of buildings, by simply placing a half-inch layer of that material over such lines; this prevents capillary attraction, and, however damp the situation may be, the superstructure will remain dry. For this purpose, care should be taken to employ the mineral asphalt, which, being impervious, is almost exclusively used for this and other works in Hamburg.

**SHREW-BURY.**—St. Chad's Church has been greatly embellished by the addition of a new stained glass window, placed on the eastern side. The window is a beautiful chaste specimen of mosaic-work, the centre containing the arms of the families of Scott and Cockburn, with the motto "Retē faciendo neminem timemus;" and an elegant border encircles and harmonizes with the whole. The lower part of the window bears the following inscription:—"In testimony of the gratitude of the parishioners to the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., for his many liberal gifts to this church, his Annular Bearings were placed in this window by the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Trustees, in the year of our Lord MCCCXLIII."

**POLICE.—MANLY HOPE.**—A poor carpenter named Richard Davis, who resides at No. 21, Kent-street, in the Borough, waited upon the Lord Mayor, and informed his lordship that he had been out of employment for some months, and that Providence had thought fit to increase his parental obligations, by making him, within the last few days, the father of three children, two girls and a boy, who are likely, from their appearance, to survive the hazards of infancy. He requested that his lordship would benevolently inform the Lady Mayress of so serious an addition to the family of a wretched poor man, and expressed a very ardent hope that her ladyship would exercise her influence amongst her friends, to enable him to procure some immediate assistance in so formidable an emergency. The Lord Mayor referred the statement of the carpenter to the Lady Mayress without delay, and her ladyship sent some pecuniary assistance and baby-linen to the poor mother, and expressed a hope that a paragraph in the press would reach some charitable individuals, who would find, upon inquiry such as her ladyship made in the neighbourhood, that the circumstances of the family were relieved after truly.

**COMPETITION DESIGNS FOR A CHURCH AT TORQUAY.**—We are informed by a correspondent that thirty-six designs were sent in for the proposed new church at Torquay, of which some were confined, some limited, and others were *libre*. From these, five were selected by the church committee, but they were all sent to the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and one of the five was chosen;—not by Salvin. Some alterations, however, were recommended. It was the only one in which a view of the locality was introduced in perspective. Mr. Salvin, we are informed, is the favourite artist of the Camden Society, and furnished the design which the Bishop of Jerusalem took with him.